



Taking Adverse Actions Based on Suitability Issues



Objectives

- Discuss the various purposes for personnel investigations
- Discuss the distinctions between Credentialing,
 Suitability, and Security policies and guidance
- Outline agency authorities and options for adjudication
- Procedural requirements for taking actions when suitability issues arise



Purposes of Personnel Investigations

 Requirement for access to Federal facilities and logical systems

Eligibility for a Personal Identification Verification (PIV) card as mandated by HSPD 12

- Need to evaluate character and conduct of Government workers
 - Suitability determinations for positions covered by 5 CFR 731
 - Continuous evaluation through reinvestigation of individuals in positions of public trust as required by E.O. 13488
 - National Security determinations



What is HSPD-12?

- Mandatory, Governmentwide standard for a secure and reliable form of identification issued by the Federal Government for employees and contract employees
 - Physical access to Federally controlled facilities
 - Logical access to Federally controlled information systems
- Requirements established in Federal Information
 Processing Standards (FIPS) publication 201-1
 Completion and successful adjudication of National
 Agency Check with Written Inquiries investigation or other investigation as required for Federal employment



HSPD-12 Adjudication

- 7/31/08 Final Credentialing Standards for Issuing PIV Cards under HSPD-12 issued by OPM
- No PIV card may be granted if:
 - Known or reasonable suspicion of terrorism
 - Unable to verify identity
 - Fraudulent identity information submitted
 - Reasonable belief attempt will be made to gain unauthorized access to sensitive or protected information
 - Reasonable belief credential will be used unlawfully or inappropriately
 - Reasonable belief individual will use Federally-controlled information systems unlawfully, make unauthorized modifications, corrupt or destroy, or inappropriately use such systems



HSPD-12 Adjudication

- Agencies may use Supplemental Credentialing Standards when position is not covered by other adjudicative criteria. These include reasonable basis to believe there is an unacceptable risk due to:
 - Misconduct or negligence in employment
 - Criminal or dishonest conduct
 - Material, intentional false statement, deception or fraud
 - Alcohol abuse without substantial rehabilitation
 - Illegal use of narcotics, drugs, or other controlled substances without substantial rehabilitation
 - Statutory or regulatory bar
 - Willful engagement in acts or activities designed to overthrow the U.S. Government by force
- Equivalent to suitability factors in 5 CFR 731



What is Suitability?

"Suitability" refers to a person's identifiable character traits and conduct sufficient to decide whether employment or continued employment would or would not protect the integrity or promote the efficiency of the service



Suitability Requirements

- Code of Federal Regulations (5 CFR 731)
 establishes criteria and procedures for suitability
 investigations, determinations, and actions
- Covered positions include only:
 - Competitive service positions
 - Career appointments in the Senior Executive Service
 - Excepted service positions that can be non-competitively converted to competitive service
- Suitability investigations are conducted under this authority for all covered positions. Agency suitability actions under 5 CFR 731 are limited to applicants and appointees



Suitability Risk Levels

- High Risk (HR)
- Moderate Risk (MR)
- Low Risk (LR)

Public Trust Positions

Level of investigation depends on risk level of position



Suitability Investigations

- All covered positions require background investigations unless:
 - The person has already undergone an investigation; <u>and</u>
 - Is being appointed, converted, or transferred with one year of continuous service; <u>and</u>
 - Has been previously determined suitable or fit under criteria equivalent to 5 CFR 731 (adequate assurance of suitability for covered positions, as determined by OPM)
- When the above conditions apply, investigation is still permitted when:
 - Position requires higher level of investigation
 - New information raises suitability questions



Suitability Reinvestigations

- E.O. 13488 established authority to reinvestigate persons in positions of public trust
- Issues developed in reinvestigations must be evaluated to determine whether or not the person's continued employment promotes the efficiency of the service
- However, agencies have no jurisdiction to take actions on employees (continuous service for more than a year) under 5 CFR 731. Any necessary action, must be taken under other agency authority (e.g., 5 CFR 752)



Reciprocity of Suitability Determinations

- No new suitability determination when person already determined suitable or fit based on character or conduct unless:
 - New investigation is required because the position requires a higher level of investigation than previously conducted
 - New information calls suitability into question
 - Investigative record shows conduct that is incompatible with core duties of position
- Favorable decisions on cases with issues should be reviewed and re-adjudicated if warranted
- Agencies cannot appoint an individual to a position covered by 5 CFR 731 when the person is under an OPM debarment



What is Fitness?

"Fitness" refers to the level of character and conduct determined necessary for an individual to perform work for, or on behalf of, a Federal agency as an employee in the excepted service (other than in a position subject to suitability) or as a contractor employee

- Excepted service positions are covered by 5 CFR 302
- Contracts should specify investigative and adjudicative requirements for contract employees



Establishing Fitness Criteria

- Agency heads have the authority to establish fitness criteria and make fitness determinations based on them
- Agency heads have discretion to determine if their criteria is equivalent to suitability standards under 5 CFR 731
- Agency heads shall take into account OPM guidance when determining whether their criteria is equivalent



Reciprocity for Fitness Determinations

- When reciprocity is required
 - Gaining agency uses equivalent criteria
 - Prior fitness/suitability determination based on equivalent criteria
 - No break in service
- When reciprocity does not apply
 - New investigation is required
 - New information calls fitness into question
 - Conduct incompatible with core duties of position
- Favorable decisions on cases with issues should be reviewed and re-adjudicated if warranted



What is Security?

"Security" refers to a reasonable expectation that the employment or continued employment of an individual would or would not be clearly consistent with the interests of National Security



Suitability/Fitness vs. Security

SUITABILITY/FITNESS	SECURITY
Objective – The examination of individual personal character and conduct Suitability – Would the person's employment in a covered position promote the efficiency and protect the integrity of the Service? Fitness – Does the person have the required level of character and conduct necessary to perform work for or on behalf of a Federal agency?	Objective – A determination regarding whether employment would constitute a risk to National Security. Influences such as foreign associates or ties are also considered in this determination Does the person have personal conduct or influences that could affect or potentially affect his or her trustworthiness?



Suitability Adjudication Under 5 CFR 731

OPM retains authority to adjudicate:

Covered applicants, appointees and employees with evidence of material, intentional falsification, refusal to furnish testimony, or cases in which Governmentwide debarment is warranted

Agencies have delegated authority to adjudicate:

Covered applicants and appointees, <u>unless</u> there is evidence of material, intentional falsification or refusal to furnish testimony

Note: No prior approval is needed, but notification to OPM is required, for actions taken by agencies under other authority (5 CFR 315, 5 CFR 359, or 5 CFR 752)



Agency Delegated Adjudicative Authority

- Agencies may begin to determine an applicant's suitability at any time during the hiring process
- Agencies must refer cases warranting Governmentwide debarment to OPM
- Agency authority is subject to revocation by OPM



Suitability Standards and Criteria 5 CFR 731.201 and 202

- A suitability action taken against an applicant, appointee, or employee will <u>protect the integrity or</u> <u>promote the efficiency of the service</u>
- Suitability determinations must be based on the presence or absence of one or more specific factors (charges)
- Only the eight specific factors outlined on the following slides are considered a basis for finding a person unsuitable and taking a suitability action



1. Misconduct or negligence in employment

 Inability to perform and other qualification issues are not suitability issues

2. Criminal or dishonest conduct

Financial irresponsibility is included only if dishonesty is established



3. Material, intentional false statement, or deception or fraud in examination or appointment*

 A "material" statement is one that is capable of influencing, affects, or has a natural tendency to affect an official decision, even if OPM or an agency does not rely upon it

4. Refusal to furnish testimony as required by 5 CFR 5.4*

 Limited to testimony required by the Office of Personnel Management, Office of the Special Counsel, or Merit Systems Protection Board

^{*} Only OPM can cite this factor



- 5. Alcohol abuse, without evidence of substantial rehabilitation, of a nature and duration that suggests that the applicant or appointee would be prevented from performing the duties of the position in question or would constitute a direct threat to the property or safety of the applicant or appointee or others*
- 6. Illegal use of narcotics, drugs or other controlled substances without evidence of substantial rehabilitation*
- * Neither factor applies if there is clear evidence of substantial rehabilitation (measurable efforts and noticeable results)



- 7. Knowing and willful engagement in acts or activities designed to overthrow the United States Government by force
 - Membership in an organization, alone, is not disqualifying
- 8. Any statutory or regulatory bar which prevents the lawful employment of the person involved in the position in question
 - There must be a specific legal restriction to employment



OPM and agencies must consider the listed additional considerations to the extent OPM or the relevant agency, in its sole discretion, deems any of them pertinent to the individual case



1. Nature of the position

- The more authority, responsibility, sensitivity and public trust associated with the position, the higher the risks involved and the more potential adverse impact there is
- Consider Core duties continuing responsibility of particular importance to the relevant covered position or the achievement of an agency's mission



Nature of the Position

Examples of core duties

- Law Enforcement positions sale of narcotics
- Fiduciary positions embezzlement
- Motor Vehicle Operator habitual traffic offender
- Computer Security Manager using company computer to access porn sites
- Staffing Specialist prohibited personnel practices

NOTE: LIST IS NOT ALL-INCLUSIVE



2. Nature and seriousness of the conduct

 The more serious the conduct, the greater the potential for disqualification

3. Circumstances surrounding the conduct

 Full facts and circumstances are essential to insure justice to the person and to protect the interests of the Government



4. Recency of the conduct

 The more recent the conduct is, the greater the potential for disqualification

5. Age of person at time of conduct

- Offenses committed as a minor may be less serious than those committed as an adult
- Not normally pertinent if conduct is very recent, part of a pattern or particularly heinous



6. Contributing societal conditions

 Economic and cultural conditions might be a mitigating factor if the conditions are now removed

7. Absence or presence of rehabilitation or efforts toward rehabilitation

- Time elapsed since conduct last occurred (no set time frame; must be considered in tandem with other factors)
- Results of treatment/counseling; prognosis and past history of treatment
- Other aspects of the individual's life, such as stable employment record, positive changes in personal life, etc.



Origins of Suitability Issues

- Application or appointment forms
- Interviews/examinations
- Pre-employment inquiries*
- Investigative data forms
- Personal subject interview (PRSI)
- Investigation

* Reference checks are a vital part of the hiring process that can identify problem areas early.



What is NOT a Suitability Action?

- Non selection, including
 - the cancellation or rescission of a tentative offer for a single position
 - cancellation of eligibility for a specific position based on an objection to an eligible or pass over of a preference eligible under 5 CFR 332.406

is not a suitability action even if it is based on the criteria for making suitability determinations set forth at 5 CFR 731.202

- Non-selection, objection to eligibility, or pass-over of preference eligible candidate decisions are not appealable to the Merit Systems Protection Board
- Actions taken under other adjudicative authorities



Suitability Determinations and Actions

 A suitability action (defined at 5 CFR 731.203) is an outcome taken by OPM or an agency under the procedures of 5 CFR 731, including:

- Cancellation of eligibility
- Removal
- Cancellation of reinstatement eligibility
- Debarment



Debarment by OPM and Agencies

- OPM may deny a person examination for, or appointment to, all covered positions for up to 3 years (Governmentwide)
- Agencies may deny a person examination for, or appointment to, all or specific covered positions within the agency for up to 3 years (Agency-specific)
- An additional period of debarment may be imposed by OPM or an agency
 - Person must again be an applicant or appointee for a covered position and 5 CFR 731 procedures must be followed
 - May be based in whole or in part on the same conduct or new conduct UNITED STATES OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT



Part 731 Procedural Requirements

Proposed Action

- Must give reasonable notice to subject in writing, stating specific reasons
- Must notify subject of right to "materials relied upon"
- Must inform subject of time limits for response and right to respond in writing
- Must retain subject in pay status during response time, if employed
- Must advise subject of right to representation

Respondent's Answer

- May answer charges in writing
- May furnish documentation and/or affidavits



Part 731 Procedural Requirements

Final Decision

- Must be in writing and dated
- Must inform respondent of reasons for decision
- Must give appeal rights to MSPB
- Removal is effective within five workdays following the date of the decision



Is the Decision/Action Reviewable?

Employees/Appointees may appeal an unfavorable suitability determination to the Merit Systems Protection Board

The procedures for filing an appeal with the Board are found at 5 CFR part 1201



Reporting

- Agencies must report all actions taken as a result of an OPM suitability investigation
- Agencies must report to OPM when they believe a Governmentwide debarment might be appropriate in a specific case
- Agencies must provide information about the level and result of each background investigation, suitability determination, and suitability action taken to OPM



Taking actions under other authorities

- When the agency does not have authority to take an action under 5 CFR 731, the agency can still take a disciplinary action under another authority to address behavior covered by 5 CFR 731
- When an agency uses another authority, the removal action is not considered to be a suitability action, even if it is based on suitability factors in accordance with 5 CFR 731
- Agencies taking actions under other authorities are required to follow procedural requirements of that authority, even when taking an action based on behavior covered by 5 CFR 731



Other Adjudicative Authorities

- 5 CFR 315 Competitive Service probationary employees
- 5 CFR 359 SES probationary employees
- 5 CFR 752 Adverse actions (employees past probationary period, etc.)



Questions?



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